

News

United States
Department
of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Dallas, TX 75202

Dallas/Kansas City Regional Office
Jerome Watters
Regional Economist
(214) 767-6970
<http://stats.bls.gov/ro6news.htm>

For Release:
March 30, 2001

HIGHLIGHTS OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TX NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY AUGUST 2000

Workers in the Corpus Christi, Texas, metropolitan area averaged \$14.20 per hour during August 2000, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Bob Gaddie reported that white-collar workers averaged \$17.16 per hour and accounted for 50 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$13.58 per hour and represented 28 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 22 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$8.35 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for all occupations in establishments with 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 400 firms representing 60,700 workers in the Corpus Christi metropolitan area, which includes Nueces and San Patricio Counties in Texas. Sixty-five percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Corpus Christi metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for more than 25 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$18.59 per hour; social workers, \$13.66; and general office clerks, \$9.68. Blue-collar occupations included industrial machine repairers earning \$17.66 per hour, plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters at \$15.29, and construction laborers at \$7.32. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants averaged \$8.41 per hour; cooks, \$7.91; and janitors and cleaners, \$7.50.

National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2000 (continued)

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Corpus Christi area averaged \$14.64 per hour and part-timers earned \$6.61. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$16.49, while their non-union counterparts made \$13.06. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$11.02 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$15.90.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Corpus Christi, TX National Compensation Survey August 2000 (Bulletin 3105-29). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Dallas Information Office by calling 214-767-6970. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Dallas by dialing 214-767-9613 and requesting documents 9510 and 9511.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Dallas Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings (1), all workers (2): Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$14.20	3.5	\$13.20	4.8	\$16.33	4.4
All excluding sales	14.25	3.5	13.12	4.9	16.33	4.4
White collar	17.16	4.3	15.97	6.9	18.66	4.7
White collar excluding sales	17.87	4.0	16.98	6.8	18.66	4.7
Professional specialty and technical	21.18	3.6	19.94	7.5	22.06	3.4
Professional specialty	22.37	3.7	21.10	9.1	23.04	3.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	34.33	6.8	34.75	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.77	15.9	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	18.88	4.0	19.09	4.4	—	—
Registered nurses	18.59	1.6	18.65	1.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	25.29	1.9	—	—	25.55	1.6
Elementary school teachers	24.51	1.2	—	—	24.51	1.2
Secondary school teachers	25.78	.7	—	—	25.78	.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.10	5.2	—	—	13.72	6.0
Social workers	13.66	5.2	—	—	13.72	6.0
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	13.85	20.2	13.85	20.2	—	—
Technical	15.85	8.0	17.39	9.7	12.00	9.7
Licensed practical nurses	13.63	9.8	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.59	11.3	29.24	13.4	25.62	19.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	31.57	14.1	33.00	21.4	30.25	18.5
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.85	23.1	—	—	—	—
Management related	20.72	9.0	24.46	2.6	—	—
Sales	13.72	16.6	13.72	16.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	11.29	19.2	11.29	19.2	—	—
Cashiers	7.84	8.6	7.84	8.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.97	2.9	9.95	3.5	9.99	4.7
Secretaries	11.44	7.6	—	—	11.95	9.2
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.82	7.0	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	9.68	4.6	10.66	10.2	9.13	3.2
Teachers' aides	9.52	3.5	—	—	9.52	3.5
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.08	6.4	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	13.58	4.3	13.73	4.5	12.26	13.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.89	4.3	16.84	4.3	17.58	23.0
Heavy equipment mechanics	17.79	14.7	17.79	14.7	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	17.66	7.6	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	15.29	8.0	15.37	8.0	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	11.73	14.9	11.73	14.9	—	—
Supervisors, production	23.07	13.7	20.92	20.6	—	—
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	22.03	3.4	22.03	3.4	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.44	7.9	11.36	8.2	—	—
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	8.12	12.6	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.77	5.0	11.39	5.3	9.11	4.6
Truck drivers	10.42	8.1	10.56	8.7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.82	8.5	9.72	9.8	10.43	8.5
Construction laborers	7.32	2.7	7.29	2.7	—	—
Service	8.35	6.4	6.68	4.5	11.39	8.2
Protective service	11.83	13.8	—	—	15.58	8.3
Food service	6.26	7.1	6.02	7.6	7.80	5.0
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.59	15.5	3.59	15.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings (1), all workers (2): Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Food service —Continued						
Other food service	\$8.09	5.5	\$8.18	7.0	\$7.80	5.0
Cooks	7.91	2.3	—	—	—	—
Food counter, fountain, and related	7.76	9.5	7.76	9.5	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.44	4.1	—	—	—	—
Health service	9.02	5.7	7.03	3.3	13.09	10.0
Health aides, except nursing	11.22	13.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.41	6.7	6.92	3.5	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.70	4.0	8.37	7.0	7.24	1.6
Janitors and cleaners	7.50	3.6	8.06	8.0	7.24	1.6
Personal service	6.70	5.7	6.39	7.7	7.44	9.6
Service, n.e.c.	6.87	5.7	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around

a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings (1) by occupational group (2), National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2000

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$14.64	\$6.61	\$16.77	\$14.03	\$13.99	\$18.92
All excluding sales	14.50	6.70	16.77	14.06	14.25	14.23
White collar	17.83	6.68	—	17.22	16.96	19.65
White-collar excluding sales	18.01	7.54	—	17.96	17.89	—
Professional specialty and technical	21.21	—	—	21.17	21.18	—
Professional specialty	22.40	—	—	22.37	22.37	—
Technical	15.85	—	—	15.64	15.85	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.59	—	—	27.59	27.59	—
Sales	16.66	6.50	—	13.72	9.35	19.87
Administrative support, including clerical	10.04	7.74	—	9.95	9.96	—
Blue collar	13.78	6.95	16.49	13.06	13.56	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.89	—	—	16.35	16.93	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.44	—	—	11.45	11.44	—
Transportation and material moving	10.97	—	—	10.63	10.36	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.18	—	—	9.46	9.82	—
Service	8.52	6.32	—	7.73	8.35	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.5	4.4	7.0	3.7	3.5	10.0
All excluding sales	3.6	4.7	7.0	3.8	3.6	7.4
White collar	3.7	7.5	—	4.3	4.5	12.1
White-collar excluding sales	4.1	5.0	—	4.0	4.0	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.6	—	—	3.6	3.6	—
Professional specialty	3.7	—	—	3.7	3.7	—
Technical	8.0	—	—	8.2	8.0	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.3	—	—	11.3	11.3	—
Sales	7.7	7.3	—	16.6	16.2	12.4
Administrative support, including clerical	3.0	4.2	—	3.0	2.9	—
Blue collar	4.4	8.5	8.5	5.0	4.4	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.3	—	—	5.6	4.4	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.9	—	—	8.7	7.9	—
Transportation and material moving	5.1	—	—	5.3	4.9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.9	—	—	9.5	8.5	—
Service	6.8	5.5	—	4.8	6.4	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 3 . Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings (1) by occupational group (2), private industry, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$13.20	\$11.02	\$14.02	\$12.72	\$15.90
All excluding sales	13.12	10.98	13.89	12.20	15.91
White collar	15.97	15.56	16.13	14.18	19.01
White-collar excluding sales	16.98	18.48	16.51	13.43	19.10
Professional specialty and technical	19.94	23.61	19.13	14.93	21.12
Professional specialty	21.10	27.74	19.83	15.84	21.48
Technical	17.39	17.07	17.48	13.31	20.13
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.24	—	27.13	21.66	—
Sales	13.72	—	15.13	15.13	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.95	10.80	9.57	9.42	—
Blue collar	13.73	10.74	14.29	13.56	15.22
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.84	15.30	17.01	16.43	17.68
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.36	7.11	12.73	12.15	—
Transportation and material moving	11.39	12.00	11.09	11.35	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.72	7.10	10.05	9.44	11.28
Service	6.68	6.20	7.16	6.85	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	4.8	14.4	3.9	5.1	6.1
All excluding sales	4.9	15.3	4.3	5.1	6.1
White collar	6.9	20.3	5.2	7.0	8.8
White-collar excluding sales	6.8	18.2	6.4	4.7	8.9
Professional specialty and technical	7.5	25.2	5.6	4.0	6.3
Professional specialty	9.1	30.3	6.1	6.5	6.6
Technical	9.7	9.0	12.2	6.0	15.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.4	—	17.1	6.3	—
Sales	16.6	—	10.1	10.5	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.5	6.6	3.5	3.6	—
Blue collar	4.5	7.3	4.9	7.1	6.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.3	5.2	4.7	6.0	7.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.2	4.0	8.0	13.3	—
Transportation and material moving	5.3	9.3	6.1	9.6	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.8	6.3	10.3	15.1	12.1
Service	4.5	6.8	3.3	3.3	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.